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KUROPATKIN'S DANGER.

Position of the Two Armies as Viewed

TOKIO, Oct. 24.- The Japan Mail states

that the active movements of the Japanese

armies ended on Oct. 16. Gen. Sakharoff's

report of the repeated repulse of Japanese

attacks on the night of Oct. 17 is explained,

according to the Mail, by the exaggera-

tions natural to a defeated commander,

who is therefore nervous. The forces men-

tioned by Gen. Sakharoff were only en-

their units in view of an impending Jap-

anese attack. They are massing their

threatens the railway and the Great Man-

Gen. Kuropatkin must strain every nerve

to oppose the Japanese advance. His left

is at Prennulupan, twenty-six miles east

of the chief bridgehead of the Hun River,

whereas his right is only five miles west.

The natural line of retreat of the Russian

left is along the road to Fushan, twenty-

seven miles east of Mukden. Thus the

line is almost entirely to the side of the line

of communication. If the Russian right

is forced eastward Mukden will be un-

covered and a large part of the army

Apparently it would be more advanta-

geous for the Russians to fall back to the

Hun River. It is stated that the Hun River

It is said that the War Department in-

The Senate yesterday decided to curtail

the estimates of the various departments

The total number of Russian prisoners

At the instance of M. Uchida, the Jap-

anese Minister at Pekin, the Chinese Gov-

ernment will file with M. Lessar, the Rus-

sian Minister, a protest against the use of

Chinese clothing by the Russian troops

The press, commenting upon the de

parture of Prince Fushimi, special imperial

commissioner to the St. Louis exposition

for the United States, says his visit is significant, and expresses the hope that it will strengthen the friendship between the two nations, which has been unbroken

since the opening of Japan to foreign in-

UNCLE SAM AFTER LYNCHERS.

Federal Court Indicts Men Who Killed a

Negro in Huntsville, Ala.

alleged members of the mob that lynched

The Grand Jury, acting on the suggestion

ago, finds that the mob was actuated by race

Continuing, the report says that the ac-

tion of the United States court in making

an investigation of this lynching may be

regarded as "outside interference," but that

it is evident that something must be done

to stop the frequent lynching and out-

breaks of anarchy in this region, and that

people should regard the action of the

United States court with favor to bring

Punishment must be inflicted upon those

who participated in mobs. Our people

must stand steadfast and firm for law and

order, for without these there is no security

or protection for the life, character, person

or property of our children. The white

people of this section feel that they owe

a duty to the negro race. The law must be

vindicated, order maintained and anarchy

Judge Jones addressed the Grand Jury

and said he was willing for the eighty-five

millions of people in the United States

to pass judgment on the righteousness of

Foreign Tongues in England.

W. D. Howells in Harper's Weekly.

people. We have the foreigner so much

in England is the homogeneousness of the people. We have the foreigner so much with us that we miss him when we come to England. When I take my walks in Central Park I am likely to hear any other tongue oftener than English, to hear Yiddish, or Russian, or Polish, or Norwezian, or French, or Italian, or Spanish; but when I take my walks on the Leas at Folkstone, scarcely more than an hour from the polyglot continent of Europe, I hear all but nothing but English. Twice, indeed, I heard a few French people speaking together: once I heard a German Jew telling a story of a dog, which he found so funny that he almost burst with laughter, and once again, in the lower town there came to me from the open door of an eating house the sound of Italian, but nearly everywhere else, was English, and the signs of Ici on parle Franciis were almost as infrequent in the shops.

Low Homicidal Rate in Maine.

From the Bangor News.

A request has been received at the executive department from Judge Thomas of Montgomery,

Ala., relative to the homicidal death rate in the

State of Maine. Judge Thomas wrote that he had understood that this death rate was lower

in the State of Maine than in any other State in

has been as follows: 1892, three, including one

including two non-residents killed on the high seas: 1897, four; 1898, six: 1899, nine; 1900, ten; 1901,

ably lower in Maine than in any other State in the Union. It is much lower here, in fact, than it was

a few years ago. For instance, going back thirty

years, we find that in 1870 there were eleven homi

cides in Maine, seventeen in 1871, ten in 1872, ten in 1873, nineteen in 1874 and eleven in 1875. Going

back a little earlier to the period of the civil war, there was a still larger number of murders in Maine. In 1860 there were ten homicides in Maine, fourteen in 1861, eighteen in 1862, twenty-four in 1863, and twenty-two in 1864. During these earlier periods mentioned capital punishment prevailed in Maine. In 1876 the death penalty was abolished to be reestablished in 1887 and abolished again in 1887.

Infanticide; 1893, one; 1894, six; 1895, six; 1896.

nine, including one infanticide, and 1902, two This showing is a remarkably good one for a state with 700,000 population, and the homicidal death rate, as Judge Thomas suggests, is prob-

the Union, and he wished to get at the exact figure

What strikes the American constantly

have been hanged by the mob.

prejudice.

mob law to an end.

The report savs:

the Grand Jury's action.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 24 .- The United

for the next year by 60,000,000 yen.

placed in jeopardy.

is fordable in several places.

to convey light baggage.

in the vicinity of Mukden.

in Japan is 3,000.

darin road from Shahopu to Mukden.

gaged in making reconnoissances.

in Japanese Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to THE S

ting the purchase of

piano, either for a

fleet's madness. It must in fairness be premised that they appear in journals that are undisguisedly hostile to Russia.

The Cherbourg correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that he went alongside the Russian transport Katai, which was taking water there, and handed to a sailor a telegram he had received announcing what the Baltic fleet had done.

The sailor took the telegram aft. When he returned he was followed by a superior officer, who shouted in French: "To whom is this telegram addressed?" The correspondent replied: "Me," adding, "You see it save that the Baltic fleet sunk two English fishing vessels."

"I am glad to hear it," responded the Russian, at whose side the commander of the Kital was then standing.

The correspondent, thinking that he had misunderstood, asked the officer to repeat his remark. "So much the better," shouted the officer, "Let them all sink. That's what we say."

"And," says the correspondent, "from the defiant look in his eyes I could see that he meant it."

The correspondent later took Paris newspapers containing the details on board the Russian torpedo boats. The officers all said they had not fired a shot since they left. Possibly another division of the fleet had. None of them expressed the least regret on learning of the affair.

EXCUSES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg correspondents of the Daily Mail and Telegraph indicate that the incident is apparently regarded as of small consequence by the commanders of the Baltic fleet, since not a single report has been received from them on the subject. although they have had abundant opportunities for telegraphing from British or French ports. In some official quarters in St. Petersburg there even seems an inclination to justify the act.

A General who was present at the Foreign Office while the Daily Mail correspondent was making inquiries said that probably Admiral Rojestvensky had some reason for firing. Perhaps the vessels had disregarded his signals, and he assumed that they were manned by Japanese, who were trying to lay mines. How was it, he asked, that the fleet was not troubled by fishermen in Danish or German waters? Moreover, it was impossible for 150 boats to be fishing in one place. They must have had other

KING SENDS SYMPATHY TO HULL. Calls Act of the Russian Baltic Fleet Unwarrantable.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SU LONDON, Oct. 24.-Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, telegraphed to the Mayor of Hull this afternoon:

"The King commands me to say that he has heard with profound sorrow of the unwarrantable action which has been committed against the North Sea fishing fleet, and asks you to express the deepest sympathy of the Queen and his Majesty with the families of those who suffered in this most lamentable occurrence."

HULL'S PROTEST.

The Mayor of Hull sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Balfour this "The greatest indignation prevails here

at the wanton attack upon the Hull fishers, resulting in the loss of valuable lives. We appeal to the Government to take the speediest and strongest measures possible to insure full redress and complete security from further Russian outrages."

Sir Seymour King, member of Parliament in the affair as Great Britain. called at the Foreign Office to-day. of the owners of the Gamecock fleet of trawlers. Dr. Jackson had no statement to make for publication. Sir Seymour said it was a most monstrous thing for the Russians to leave a ship, as they were reported to have done, and to watch for hours the damage they had occasioned, without iowering a boat to the assistance of their victims He said

"There can be no excuse for the attack According to authentic information that we have received the Russian fleet was visible for some time before the fishermen were fired upon.

"The lee line of the Russian ships, it is believed, was composed of colliers, not of warships, as at first supposed. They steamed right through the fishing fleet.

When they had passed, the fishermen. who were viewing the scene with interest, saw a signal flash from the leading ship of the port division. Thereupon the two lines changed course and formed in one line so as to bring the trawlers on their starboard quarter. Without the slightest warning broadside was then fired, after which the fleet steered to the southward."

BALFOUR'S PROMISE. Prime Minister Balfour, replying to the

message from the Mayor of Hull, said: You may have full confidence in the Government's action."

King Edward has sent 200 guineas to the families of the men who were killed or wounded by the Russian fire.

RUSSIANS PROBABLY IN PANIC. Most Charitable View in Washington of the North Sea Affair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-While the State Department cherishes the hope that early amends by Russia will relieve the outraged feelings of Great Britain over the amazing attack upon a British fishing fleet by the Russian Baltic squadron, it regards the affair as deplorable in every aspect and full

of ugly possibilities. After a day's consideration of the incident the view taken by the officials tonight was more serious than when the news was first received. There was such a wantonness in the attack, it was maintained for twenty minutes with such murderous intent, and the victims were left with such heartless disregard of life and property. that it is felt that the Russian Government may be at a loss to give the satisfaction which Great Britain may righteously expect

FISHING BOATS EASILY RECOGNIZED. Officials at the State Department and the Navy Department were free in their comments upon the affair. They confessed their inability to account for the mental attitude of the Russian commander and the Captains of the several war vessels, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case. On its face, the firing upon the fishing boats was a piece of stupidity of which the commander of a modern raval

vessel should be incapable. Assuming that the Russian Admiral and his commanders were in their sober senses. which some of the officials here are inclined to doubt, they must surely have been acquainted with the international regulations governing the fishing fleets in the North

international conference, and are published in all languages

They prescribe the number and kind of lights to be shown by steam and sail vessels engaged in fishing and give in minute detail the rules guiding such vessels when under way, trawling, line fishing and lying-to. These regulations control the movements of vessels under all flags in the region north of Cape Finisterre, which is frequented by thousands of vessels belonging to the countries lying on those Navy officers cannot understand how the Russian officers could have mistaken these vessels for Japanese torpedo boats, since it appears that the lights were displayed according to regulations and the

fishing fleet was in that part of the North Sea frequented by it. RUSSIANS MUST HAVE BEEN IN PANIC. The State Department is chiefly concerned

over the incident in so far as it may serve as the means of embroiling European Governments in the Far Eastern troubles. It has been the hope of the United States Government that the hostilities between Japan and Russia will be confined to remote and sparsely populated regions, where the chances of dragging in other Powers would be small. Assurances were given by Japan, it is understood, that there would be no hostile demonstration in European waters against the Russian fleet now on its way to Asia.

The United States Government was not prepared for the disclosure of the Russian state of mind as displayed by the Baltic

The frantic assault upon the fishing vessels that the Russians were in a state of apprehension bordering upon panic. In the light of that attack it now appears that the Russians accepted as probably true the rumors that Japan had secretly conveyed torpedo boats to the North Sea for the purpose of waylaying and destroying thoroughly discredited both here and in England, but at St. Petersburg there was, it now appears, a disposition to attribute an almost Satanic enterprise and malevolence to the Japanese.

CHANCES OF TROUBLE

"It is useless to speculate upon the possibilities of trouble growing out of this incident," said an official of prominence today. "It is sufficient to say that they are numerous and of the gravest character. We hope, however, that some reasonable explanation may be given by the Russian Admiral, though it is difficult to conjecture wherein a reasonable excuse may be offered for the act of last Saturday morning. The officers and men of the Russian navy are notoriously hard drinkers, which may explain, though not excuse, the mystifying aftack upon the British fishermen. If it should develop that drunkenness was at the bottom of the affair the question arises whether it is not the duty of all the Powers to put a stop to the journey of the Baitic fleet before further havoc is wrought.

"Indeed, such a question might with propriety be propounded now, granting that the officers were sober and suffering merely from a panic that made them frantic. The gross stupidity of their performance, to put it mildly, at once rouses doubts of their competency. Is the commerce of any nation in the path of this Baltic monster to be destroyed for no other reason than that every vessel encountered is suspected to be a Japanese enemy?

ADMIRAL SHOULD BE RECALLED. "The least that the Russian Govern-ment could do, it would seem, would be to lisavow the act, make proper; apologies and financial amends to Great Britain, and recall Admiral Rojestvensky as an evidence of good faith. If the fleet is to be permitted to steam around the world some satisfactory assurance should be given that it will not repeat, on a larger scale, its folly of last Saturday. In this respect the United States is as greatly interested

as did Dr. Jackson, the legal representative | know, toward calling Russia to account in this matter, beyond the action taken to-day by Great Britain. None will be taken, probably, pending the reply of Russia and a full explanation of the North Sea incident. We sincerely hope that the explanation may be forthcoming and assurances given, upon which all nations may rely, that no further outbursts of such murderous character will occur."

SOME EXCUSES OFFERED.

Some of the younger officers in the Navy Department expressed the opinion to-day that the Russian commander was not to be too severely blamed for firing upon the fishing fleet. They recalled several experiences with the late war with Spain in which American vessels narrowly missed being fired upon by other American vessels in the confusion of darkness and difficulty of exchanging signals. The safety of the fleet, they argued, was the first duty of the Russian Admiral, and the approach of many small vessels through the mist might well have served to arouse the gravest apprehension, having in mind the reports that Japanese torpedo boats had been secretly despatched to the English coast for the very purpose of destroying the fleet. One of the older officers, who has made at least ten trips through the North Sea

on board of American warships, took an entirely different view of the matter. "The Russian officers had merely to read

the international regulations to prevent them from making the fearful blunder they made. The North Sea is filled with small shipping. The steam trawlers which were fired upon are a familiar sight. They do not resemble in the remotest degree a torpedo vessel. They look much like the menhaden steamers which ply off the Massachusetts coast. They have their engines and smokestack far astern and their bows

are high out of water. "The lights they are required to carry are described in the regulations, and in addition to these lights they may make flares when in danger of being run down. The British fishermen on this occasion did make those flares and displayed their lights according to regulations. This was no excuse, so far as I can see, for the Russian attack. It can be accounted for only on the theory that there was drunkenness aboard, or such a state of mortal terror as to incapacitate those in command.

FRANCE AMAZED.

Foreign Office Unable to See Excuse for

Russian Fleet's Act. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 24 .- The Foreign Office is surprised and in a state of consternation over the attack of the Russian Baltic fleet upon the English fishing boats. An official said to-day that it was inexplicable. Even if there had seemed to be any reason to suspect the character of the boats, why did not the Russian Admiral utilize his torpedo

boats for reconnoitring purposes? It is understood that Germany and France have instructed their fishing boats to give the Russian ships a wide berth.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES overning the fishing fleets in the North Your drugglst will refund money if PAZO ONYT. MENT fails to cure you in c to 14 days. 50c.—Ads.

CARNEGIE'S BESSEMER MEDAL HONOR CONFERRED BY IRON AND

STEEL INSTITUTE. First Session Here in 14 Years of International Body-No End in Sight of Demand for Product-New Sources

of Metal Supply the Need of the Day. The Iron and Steel Institute, which began esterday the first annual meeting it had held in this country in fourteen years, and the second one it has ever held here, made its first session memorable by the presentation to Andrew Carnegie of the Bessemer gold medal, considered one of the highest honors that can be paid to anybody for achievements in the industrial world. The presentation and the opening ceremonies of the session were held in the evening in the state dining hall in Sherry's, and were followed by a reception and ball,

the dancing beginning at 10 o'clock.

The presentation of the medal to Mr; Carnegie was the last feature on the programme and the presentation speech was made by Sir James Kitson. Bart., one of the most distinguished of the British attendants the meeting. Sir James in his presentation speech dwelt at length upon Mr. Carnegie's achievements in the iron and steel industry and spoke of a visit he made to the Pittsburg Steel Works many years ago with Mr. Carnegie as his guide, in response to a question Mr. Carnegie confessed that he did not understand the intricate machinery employed in the works, revealed what seems to have been the fact, but said he did believe he understood the man who was behind the machinery and running it. Taking this as his test Sir James spoke of Mr. Carnegie's general attitude toward inventors and others who had been of such vital importance in building up the iron and steel industry.

Mr. Carnegie, in accepting the medal, replied somewhat briefly, but with evident feeling, saying among other things that there were kinds of men-the man who did great things and did not get credit for it, the man who did great things and did get credit for it and the man who got credit for about ten times more than he ever did, and to this last category Mr. Carnegie modestly consigned himself. He did give himself credit, however, for the possession of common sense and quoted the epitaph which several times he has said he wanted placed on his tomb-"Here lies one who knew how to get around him cleverer than himself."

"I hope to hold this medal," he concluded, "and pass it on to my descendants as I receive it from you-pure gold and un

tarnished."

The Bessemer medal was established by the great inventor in 1873 and has been conferred at succeeding meetings of the Irou and Steel Institute on men whose inventions have been of a revolutionary character or whose researches have been considered or whose researches have been considered of the utmost importance. There is, however, a clause in the deed of gift on which the council of the institute, the body that makes the award, has depended in making the award this year. This clause provides that "the council may, in their discretion, award the medal in any case not coming strictly under the foregoing definition should they consider that the iron and steel trades have been or may be substantially benefited by the person to whom such tially benefited by the person to whom such award has been made."

award has been made."

The only Americans, save Mr. Carnegie, on whom the medal has been bestowed are Peter Cooper, Alexander Lyman Holley, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, John Fritz and Prof. Henry Marion Howe.

Prior to the presentation of the medal, Mr. Fornes, president of the Board of Aldermen, acting on behalf of the Mayor, who was unable to be present, made a speech of formal welcome on behalf of the city, to which Mr. Carnegie, as president

y, to which Mr. Carnegie, as president the institute, responded at length. Mr

Carnegie said:

On behalf of the iron and steel trades, I beg to return grateful thanks for the exceedingly cordial welcome which you extend to us. Its warmth does not surprise us, for the institute is no stranger to American hospitality. Fourteen years ago this very month we were your guests for the first time. Many then present are again your guests to-day. Among them, I shall be pardoned for mentioning our distinguished past presidents, Sir James Kitson, Bart, and Messrs. Martin, Richards and Whitwell.

The former then occupied the position of

Sir James Kitson, Bart, and Messrs. Martin, Richards and Whitwell.

The former then occupied the position of president, and I am sure you are delighted to see him again, for Sir James has become one of the important connecting links which serve to bind closer together the two branches of our English speaking race.

Upon our last visit the Institute was amazed at the extraordinary development it found, but they find to-day that rapid as that was development has proceeded at even a quicker pace since then. The figures are positively staggering. Your product of pigiron for the year we visited you, 1890, was 9,200,000 tons; in 1903 it was over 18,000,000 tons. Thus in thirteen years it has doubled. In bessemer steel production more than double and in open hearth steel the increase is more than sevenfold—from half a million tons in 1890 to six millions in 1903.

Your export trade in manufactures has

Your export trade in manufactures has increased nearly threefold. In the decade 1890 to 1900 you added 13,500,000 to your population and the national wealth increased from \$65,000,000,000 to \$04,00,000,000. No wonder we come to see for ourselves and to study such portentous growth.

There is one source of intense satisfaction open to our British members in doing so, for they cannot fail to remember that while to you is to be credited the development of the iron and steel industry here, it is to their older land that you are indebted for the inventions which have rendered such wonderful development possible. To Cort and Nelson, Thomas and Gilchrist, Bessemer and Siemens you owe your success. Nelson, Thomas and Gilchrist, Bessemer and Siemens you owe your success.

The two latter our German and French members may respectively claim as countrymen, and we of the three Teutanic branches and France are here allied, as contributing partners to this achievement. The institute congratulates the Republic upon this surprising increase which we note with satisfaction. Your growth has not lessened the output of any other country. The demands of the world have increased quite as rapidly as all the iron and steel making nations have been able to supply these, and, looking to the future.

The question is not how various lands are to find a market for increased iron and

been able to supply these, and, looking to the future.

The question is not how various lands are to find a market for increased iron and steel production, but rather the imperative demands of the ever increasing population for new developments of the world are to be met at reasonable prices. The needed supply of good iron stone is not by any means yet assured. We are compelled to base our hopes of increased supply of cheap steel on further discoveries.

This institute has no narrow or selfish traits. The inventions and discoveries made in all these lands are promptly and fully explained at our meetings. The papers read at the last meeting flustrate this noble policy of publicity and mutual cooperation. Two leading manufacturers of armor plate described their latest processes and discussed their nerits. We are all very proud of this feature.

feature.

To-day the statesmen of various Powers now viewing each other with unfounded suspicion may take a lesson from the worldwide iron and Steel Institute.

The institute will be in session here to-day The institute will be in session here to-day tomorrow and next day with headquarters at the Hotel Astor. In the absence of Mr. James A. Burden, chairman of the New York committee, Mr. George W. Maynard, the vice-chairman, is at the head of the arrangements. There are now here about two hundred and fifty foreign members of the institute, many of them with their wives institute, many of them with their wives or daughters or both. For the entertainment of the visiting ladies there is a ladies' committee of twenty-nine, of which Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock is chairman.

Yesterday there were excursions through the subway, to the Hudson tunnel works, to Stevens Institute, to Columbia University, to the Brooklyn navy yard and a number of other places of interest. A Government steamer took the party from the foot of East Forty-second street to the navy yard, where they were received by Admiral Coghian and staff.

To-day there is an excursion to West. To-day there is an excursion to West Point on the steamer Mo mouth, which has been chartered for the occasion

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Herman Miller was indicted yesterday for mur-der in the first degree. He shot and killed a man and wounded three others at 108th street and Third avenue on July 23 because a woman he was living with told him that she had been insuited by a gang of men at 2:80 o'clock in the morning.

TAFT'S ANSWER TO PARKER.

HE TELLS THE HISTORY OF WINNING THE PHILIPPINES.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn Greets Secretary of War-No Beference to the Odell State Ticket Made-The Beason for Not Giving Up the Islands. Secretary of War William H. Taft was

the guest of the Union League Club in Brooklyn last night and delivered a stirring address on the Philippines at the Clermont Avenue Rink under the club's auspices The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign, equal ling the great demonstration in honor of Senator Fairbanks last week. The Union Leaguers to the number of 600, each carrying a small American flag and headed by a band, marched from the clubhouse in Grant Square to the rink, Major Fred E. Ebstein, former Deputy Police Commissioner, being the grand marshal. They got a great ovation on entering the hall. President Fred E. Gunnison of the club was chairman of the meeting.

The meeting was unmarred with a single reference to the State ticket, none of the speakers introducing a discordant note by urging the support of the Odell candidate. Secretary Taft got a big welcome on his entrance, and was cheered when introduced by Chairman Gunnison. He was listened to throughout his address with deep attention and frequently interrupted with applause. He said in part:

with applause. He said in part:

"I am here only to talk about a subject in which I hore you have an interest and concerning which, until Judge Parker spoke the other day, I thought I had some information. I want to talk to you, and if you will bear with me, I will attempt to describe not what a recent student of conditions saw in the islands, but what it was given me to learn and see in those far off gems of the Pacific. It is exceedingly difficult to describe the conditions in the Philippine Islands, and to an American audience, because the conditions are so different from anything that an American audience is likely to have experienced.

"The Islands were discovered in 1525 by Magellan. They were settled as a colony they were settled as a Christian mission.

The present Filipinos—seven miles of them—are the only Christians in the Orient. The paper says that the present programme of the Russians is to strengthen troops, especially on the right, where the situation is really critical. Gen. Oku's left has considerably advanced and

The present Filipinos—seven miles of them—are the only Christians in the Orient. They are the only Christian Malays in the

They are the only Christian Malays in the world. And that is a most important thing, considering the problem which we have to solve there. Our English friends and our Dutch fri nds look upon our florts and our policy in th Islands, that of leaving the Filipinos to become a self-governing people, as an experiment that must fail, and they do so because they liken the Filipino people to the people with howm they have had to do in the Malay States and in India. The reason why the forecast of our failure is not well founded, is because two million people of the Philippine Islands are sincere Christians; whereas, in India and in the Malay States the Indians with which they have to deal, and the peoples over whom they assumed government tends to employ motor cars in Manchuria over whom they assumed government are Mohammedatans and Buddhists, people who look with distain upon Christianity and upon Christian ideals and upon Euro-

pean and American progress.
"Now, the Spanish priests regarded these people as their wards and they treated them

"Now, the Spanish priests regarded these people as their wards and they treated them as children; they did not encourage in the islands the development of the islands, because they knew that in Peru and in Mexico the opening of mines had led to the greatest cruelty and the greatest barbarism to the natives of those countries.

"In 1870, you remember, the Suez Canal was constructed, and the islands were brought within thirty days of Spain. That led to the coming of a great many Spaniards into the islands just at the time when there was a republican movement in Spain and they had a republic there right on for about three months.

"Judge Farker says that the Spanish never conquered the Islands. I am afraid that his history is as inaccurate as his information in regard to the present condition of the islands. The Spanish were in complete control of the islands, as was manifested by the fact that in 100 years they had but 400 troops there; the friars were in complete control and were looked to be the present condents to be the receive and followed by the were in complete control and were looked up to by the people and followed by the

Horace Maples in Huntsville on Sept. 7. people.
These Republican ideas spread among the educated people of the islands and hordes of Spanish adventurer came over. In its report to Judge Thomas G. Jones, the Grand Jury expresses the opinion that if Maples had been a white man charged Spanish ideas became very much moreprevelant in the islands and in 1871 there was an unrising a mutiny in a regiment. I with the killing of a negro he would not an uprising, a mutiny in a regiment, don't know how extended the upris was beyond the regiment, but it was charged of Judge Jones in his charge of two weeks by the Spanish authorities that a native priest had been at the bottom of the dis-turbance and this priest was taken out and

"But in 1896 the revolution broke out. "But in 1898 the revolution broke out. It was furthered by an organization known as the Cattapuma Society. This society included all the leading Filipinos and a great many of the uneducated. It sprea all over Luzon. The original head of it was Andress Benafaccio, a man of violence, and extreme in his methods. Aguinaldo was a native of Carita and was the head of one of the military companies head of one of the military companies organized by the Cattapyma Society. He organized by the Cattapyma Society. He was successful in two or three battles with the Spaniards, in which he showed great bravery. They were the first in the war and they made him a public idol. The Spaniards worried Aguinaldo and his followers into atreaty, by which Aguinaldo and his generals agreed for the payment of \$400.000 down to leave the islands.

of \$400,000 down to leave the islands.

"In 1896 Dewey sailed into Manila Bay.
By taking the Spanish fleet he had taken
the country, but he had not men enough to
police manila, though it lay helpless under
his guns. Aguinaldo had been sent to
him by a consul from Singapore and reached
him several days after the battle of Manila
Bay Dewey desired to use him for the Bay. Dewey desired to use him for the purpose of holding the ground until the American soldiers reached Manila. He American soldiers reached Manila. He sent Aguinaldo ashore twice. He told Aguinaldo that he would arm his insurgent soldiers if he could call them together again. Aguinaldo tried twice and failed, but the third time he went ashore he stayed there. Arms were distributed to his followers and a very considerable army was raised." Arms were distributed to his followers and a very considerable army was raised."

Secretary Taft told the story of the suppression of the rebellion of Aguinaldo and how the Americans finally got absolute control of the Philippines. He declared that Dewey never promised Aguinaldo independence.

One of Secretary Taft's questions was the country of the property of the property of the second of the

One of Secretary Taft's questions was: "I ask you as reasonable men, could we turn those islands with 8,000,000 of people over to a government of military despotism of Aguinaldo of the character I have described? [Cries of No, No,' all over the hall.] There were 500,000 Moros who hate the Christian Filipinos as they hate the devil: 500,000 non-Christian tribes in the mountains who fear the oppression of the mountains who fear the oppression of the Christian Filipinos. And all those people were under our control, and they were our wards, and under our care. Now, was there occasion for us abandoning the islands and turning them over to a military despot, to an oligarchy of a few generals? I seems to me that the ques-tion answers itself."

Woman a Champion Money Counter.

From Everybody's Magazine. Mrs. Willa A. Leonard has been an ex-ert money counter for the United State Treasury Department since 1862. For many years she has been the fastest note counter in the department. She has counted more money than would pay off the national debt. money than would pay off the national debt. Years ago, when she was stationed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, she was pointed out to visitors as one of the features of the establishment. For more than forty years an endless succession of paper currency has passed through her hands, and although under the rules of the Department the slightest mistake in counting is charged against the salary of the counter, yet in all that time Mrs. Leonard has not lost a cent from such a cause.

that time Mrs. Leonard has not lost from such a cause.

Thus Mrs. Leonard is not only the fastest, but the most accurate counter, and what this statement implies can be realized when it is pointed out that Mrs. Leonard as a rule does not count new money, but notes that

The English Frock Suit



for Men. IF the Londoners have given these frock suits the name, we have given them the contour

and fit demanded by the discerning American gentleman. Their character is emphasized by our New "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.

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Houston St.

JOLO'S SULTAN IN MANILA. He Goes Sightseeing and Asks Uncle Sam for an Income.

Broadway,

Manila, Sept. 10 .- We have recently had a visit from the Sultan of Jolo. He came to see Gov. Wright with a view to arrang-

ing for an income. Now that the government of the Philippines has changed hands the Sultan has lost a large part of his revenue, and he argues that since the English Government pays him \$5,000 Mexican, the Americans should do likewise; honce his visit to the

commissioners. He is apparently a quiet, unassuming little brown man and wears spectacles. On ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club, although it was very warm, he wore a bright red broadcloth suit plentifully covered with gold trimmings, while his chest was amply garnished with pearl ornaments. Being a Mohammedan he wore the fez, the emblem of his faith. The pearls he gets from the waters around Jolo and they constitute much of his property. He speaks no English, but he had his

interpreter with him as well as a retinue, consisting of his Secretaries of War and the Treasury, his Prime Minister, two kris bearers and several others, about a dozen in all. Most of them wore Turkish They visited all the places of interest

ir Manila, the arsenal among others, and their eyes nearly popped out of their heads with amazement at the piles of ammunition, stacks of arms and military para-phernalia, of which they had never before

phernalia, of which they had never before seen so great a quantity.

The machine shops at the arsenal interested them especially. At the same time it bred a fear in them, for the automatic machinery convinced them that the new rulers of the land were a power in league with the devil. Now that they have had a glimpse of Uncle Sam's munitions of war, all ready for use they will undoubtedly ready for use, they will undoubtedly think twice before they begin a scrap with

his people.

For the arsenal visit the Sultan wore European clothes, black trousers and frock coat, a costume very much like that worn by the Sultan of Turkey, when he goes to the mosque for prayers. He wore a collar, but no necktie, so his collar button stood out in bold relief. A necktie is contrary to their custom.

trary to their custom.

The little brown man was much wearied by the constant sightseeing, for at home he does nothing. When he grows weary his attendants carry him, or if he wishes to mount his horse a faithful servitor gets down on his back and thence to the horse.

He is not backward about asking for what he wants. Besides the income which he asked the commissioners to give him he wanted money with which to buy presents to take back to his wives. The commissioners yielded this point and the Moros spent several days buying accordions, shoes and jewelry to take home. What they most wanted, next to the income was revolvers. n man was much wearied

was revolvers.

They do not look at all savage, yet they are greatly feared by all other Filipinos. While the Sul'an and his retinue were greeting me our Filipino house boys were crouching behind some Spanish cannon at the far end of the hall, and when the royal party had gone the Filipinos peeped out as if to see that the coast was clear, and beneath their breath in tones of awe they gasped: "Moros!"

These Moros had never seen a railroad nor an automobile, so they took a ride on the former to Dagupan and we were asked to give them a spin in an auto. I think the Sultan was a bit afraid to tackle think the Sultan was a bit atraid to taokie it, so he sent his war secretary and a kris bearer. In spite of the fact that it was his first experience the old war lord never turned a hair, but he sat up calmly as if he had ridden in auros all his life as we sped them down the Malacon drive at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The kris bearer showed more emotion dur-ing the ride, and the Filipino children in the streets fairly shouted to see the Moros in an auto with Americans.

It was a memorable visit for the Sultan, and he will have much to tell when he reaches his little city of Jolo, which is about as big as Unior Square and is surrounded by a wall with two gates, which are closed at sunset and opened at sunrise in old feudal

Apparently the Sultan is not in a good humor, for as he was departing he heard to say:
"Who are these Americans and what right have they to think that they can rule

Big Silver Watches for Filipino Chiefs.

From the Washington Star. A local jewelry establishment has just filled an order, given by the State Department, for six big silver watches. These timepleces are intended for presentation, in the name of the President of the United States, to half a dozen chiefs of tribes away

cases are elaborately engraved and the gifts will undoubtedly make a big hit with the native recipients. Each is suitably inscribed, setting forth that it is a present from the President of the United States to the ruler whose name appears thereon in bold script.

down in the Philippine archipelago in commemora

tion of the signing of the treaties. The watch

Each case is provided with an exceptionally fine movement. A unique feature of the purchase was the fact that six extra crystals were ordered to accompany each watch.

536 Fifth Ave. (near 44th St.).

1107 Broadway (Madison Square West).

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BATTLE'S COST IN LIVES.

Oyama Reports That the Japs Counted 13.333 Russs ian Dead. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24,-Gen. Sakharoff reports that the Russians buried 1 500 Japanese dead and found on Putiloff (Lone Tree) Hill a large number still lying unburied in front of the Russian positions WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-This despatch from the Foreign Office at Tokio was received by the Japanese Legation to-day

"Marshal Oyama reports that further investigation shows that the number of the Russian prisoners reached 709, that of the corpses 13,333, whereof 5,200 belong to the right army, 5,603 to the left and 2,530 to the central."

Correcting an Overshot Statement.

From the Anderson News.
A mistake occurred in the last issue of the Ander son News when it stated that Dr. C. W. Kavanaugh removed seventy-three shot from the body of Prof. G. D. Searcy, of Shiloh. The item should have read three shots.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa, 25c. a bottle.

HARRIED. WOODWARD-CRYDER,-At Grace Church, New York, on Monday, Oct. 24, 1904, by the Bishop of New York and the Rev. E. F. Chaun-cey, William Woodward to Elizabeth Ogden.

DIED.

daughter of Duncan Cryder, Esq.

BACH.—On Monday, Oct. 24, 1904, Joseph Bach, at his residence, 6 West 130th st., after a short illness, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his daughter. Mrs. S. Lavanburg, 18 East 49th st., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock.

BOHL.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 23, Josephine, beloved wife of the late Sigismund Bohl and mother of the Rev. Louis J. Bohl. Funeral Wednesday, at Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church, Paterson, N. J., at 10

o'clock. night of Sunday, Oct. 28, 1904, Augustus Ha brouck Bruyn, son of the late Seberym and Catharine Hasbrouck Bruyn, aged & years. Funeral from the Ecuse, 41 Pearl st., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends

PAYSON.-Suddenly, at Fordham, on Oct. 24. Helen H. Payson, eldest child of the Rev. Edward P. and Grace H. Payson of Mont-Service at Fordham on Wednesday, Cct. 26, at

ted without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, Brent E. Robinson, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mis. G. W. Robinson, 340 West 89th st., New York

CEMETERIES

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,815 acres